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VGL. I.

GUILDHALL, VERMONT, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873.

NO. 30.

Little Woman. Running out to meet me gladly,

Or with sweet and sunny face bent Smiling on me from the easement, Little woman Could I ever meet it sadly, Ever cease to love her madly ?-Love that matcheth hers but badly-Little woman.

Cozy all her modest dwelling. Little woman : Fires ever brightly glowing Flowers ever freshly blowing, Little woman; And a placid smile still telling Of a gentle bosom swelling With a peace all peace excelling,

Little woman.

Just to hear her tender greeting ! Little woman ; Never word unkindly spoiling Ho me for husband sad or toiling. Little woman. J' ast to feel her warm lips meeting, Just to hear her fond heart beating, It was worth a year's entreating,

Men may grumble at their Lares, Little woman; And, on women's rights loud railing, Wreak the women's wrong prevailing, Little woman ; But the test of household fairies

Little woman.

Is the wife whose golden hair is Drooping o'er her husband's chair-his Little woman.

F'AIENDSHIP IN REAL LIFE.

M.r. J. M. Francis, U. S. Minister at thens, Greece, writes to the Troy Times as follows :

A few years since there lived in Bebek, a village on the Bosphorus some six miles above Constantinople, an elderly Greek gentleman named Tchelby Yorgaky. He was the possessor of some property in real estate, and a sufficient ncome was derived from this source to supply the moderate wants of himself and his amiable wife, leaving a balance more or less which was distributed for charitable objects. They had no children. The venerable couple were very happy in each other's society: they had lew intimate associates outside. But among these was a friend of ours, an eminent American citizen, who for some me resided near their dwelling in Bebek. One day our friend was invited to spend a social evening with Mr. Yorgaky, the latter saying that if agree ble, he would on this occasion relate ome facts of his family history which might possibly prove interesting a onstituting a strange chapter of rea life at the East. Our friend promptly accepted the invitation, as any Yankee would have done under thi stimulus to curiosity. The old gentle man's statement—and our friend vouch safed for Yorgaky's character for truth ulness, after an intimate acquaintance with him for many years—was substan

ially as follows:

My father's name was Yohannis Giros His father carried on the bakery busi ress. At quite an early age Yohannis was employed as bread-seller at his father's stall near the Egyptian bazaar t Stamboul, There he made the ac quaintance of a Turkish boy of about is own age named Ibrahim, who was mployed as salesman in his father's pacco shop close by. A remarkable riendship grew up between these two oys. All their leisure time they spen n each other's society. They indulged n sports together. They talked over ns of business by which in future ears they might not be separated a sin gle day. They would achieve fortune and share their wealth together. These were the day dreams of Yohannis and brahim. Time wore on. The boys and attained the age of 17 or 18 years. brahim's father secured for his son a ituation as tchiboukgi (pipe-bearer) o the Pasha of Bagdad. This was great onorfor a boy in humble circumstances. But Ibrahim did not desire the place, or it would take him far away from Yo annis. Parental decision, however, was omnipotent in the case, and go he aust. But before separating the boys ad a long conference together. oust go," said Ibrahim, "but I shall eturn to Constanstinople as a pasha, nd then you will share my honors and The separation of Yohannis nd Ibranim was painful. When the inal adieu was spoken, each pledged the other that his friendship should renain constant so long as life endured.

ney to England. Years passed by : Yohannis succeeded the humble business of his father on he decease of the latter; he married, nd was blessed, as the poorare so often lessed, with many children. By steady ndustry and strict economy, he was arely enabled to support his large amily comfortably. His mind fre quently dwelt upon the scenes and oves of youthful days, and the Turkish oy Ibrahim was always a central figure these memories. A dozen years prior o this time he heard that his dear friend of boyhood's days had died, but the nemory of that friend was reverently herished by him; one so dearly loved n the fervor of youth could not be forotten by the generous-hearted Yohanis, even amid the cares and struggles

channis sorrowfully returned to his

usiness at the bread stall ; Ibrahim ac-

ompanied his master on the long jour-

of a life of toil. One afternoon, while partaking of his rugal meal, and surrounded by his lovng family, Yohannis was startled by e appearance of a very unwelcome isitor-the chief police officer of the ublime Porte. The official announced Yohannis that he must accompany im immediately to the Porte. In those arbaric days such a summons meant ondemnation and death, often without ny assignable or known cause. Yohans and his family were terrified; they leaded for delay. But the officer was nexorable; Yohannis was dragged

door of an apartment, where at a given signal the door opened and Yohannis was at once brought face to face with the Grand Vizier.

"This is our sublime master, the grand vizier," said the officer. Yohannis immediately prostrated himself before that august personage, and commenced pleading very earnestly for his life. "Spare me, sublime master, spare me," he ejaculated: "spare me for the sake of my innocent and dependent wife and children, if not on account of my innocence of all wrong-doing. Why should I be brought here to be made the victim of the bowstring or the axe? I have been a good and peaceful subjest of his majesty; I have earned bread for myself and family by houest labor; I have wronged no man, Let me go, and you shall have their blessing and my prayers in return for your mercy. If I am killed they will die, for they

cannot earn bread to support life."

"You cannot go back to your business," said the grand vizier, calmly.

"Then, sir," responded Yohannis in a more resolute tone, "the blood of an innocent man and his family you are about to murder be on your garments." about to murder be on your garments the avenging power of Almighty justice pursue you, sir, to the end; your crime shall not go unpunished. "Yohannis," responded the grand

vizier, "arise and answer my ques-"Yes, sire, sublime master." "When a boy you served as breadseller for your father close by the Egyp-

tien bazaar?' "Yes, sire, and I now keep that same stall.

"You had a friend named Ibrahim, who attended his father's tobacco shop ery near you? "Oh, yes, sire; oh, yes," answered Yohannis, nearly overcome with emo-

"And you and Ibrahim, on parting, pledged each other to friendship for life; Ibrahim saying that he should re-turn some day with the honors and wealth of a pasha, and he would share with you the benefits of his position?"

"Most truly you have spoken, sub-lime master; but this was long ago, and poor Ibrahim-I shall soon meet nim in a better wold than this-has been dead this many, many years."
"Ibrahim is not dead," said the
grand vizier; "he lives and is in good
health; he remembers Yohannis Giros;

he never forgot the pledge made to him at the time they parted; and now he nas the ability and determination to make good that pledge. Yohannis Giros," exclaimed his excellency, rising from his seat and extending his arms, Yohannis Giros, behold in me your riend in boyhood, Ibrahim the tobacco-

The two embraced and kissed each ther; tears flowed freely. Yohannis was almost crazed by the mental reaction. He sobbed and cried like a child. The great heart of the grand vizier was illed with gladness. As soon as the emotion awakened by this exciting scene could be controlled, Ibrahim said

Yohannis : "Now you are appointed to a responsible post; you will be my saroff banker). You will at once receive your outfit of dress. When properly attired go hence with the attendants of my taff to your home and tell the good news to your wife and children. The orse and equipage suitable to your rank are ready for you. You will a once be provided with all the means required to place your family in a posion becoming the dignity of your situation. Attend to these duties to your family first of all; close up your ittle business, and then report to me for duty. Yohannis and Ibrahim are reunited; the pledge of boyhood is ful-

filled. Great is the Lord God, and Mahomet is His prophet." Yohannis was then arrayed in the dittering uniform of his rank; a beauiful Arabian charger handsomely ca parisoned was furnished him, and with personal servants and a guard of honor e rode rapidly to his humble dwelling in Stamboul, having been absent little more than two hours. The family could scarcely credit their own senses when Yohannis reappeared so wonderfully changed externally, and with his retinue of attendants. They were overcome with joy. The scene can be better imagined than described. From that day forth they enjoyed happiness and pros-

Ibrahim's course had been this From the humble position of tchiboukgi (or pipe-bearer) so the Pasha of Bagdad he was successively promised to be clerk, secretary, and Keyha Bey; then Bagdad, succeeding his former master: then as Pasha of Aleppo, and finally, in recognition of his great ability and successful administration of affairs, he was appointed by the Sultan as Grand Vizer of the Turkish Empire.

"And this," said the old gentleman to my friend at Bebek, "is the true story about my father, which I promised to tell you, and which, I think, presents an example of sublime fidelity in friendship. As I bless the memory of my noble father, so also do I bless the memory of his benefactor and friend, the true-hearted Turk Ibrahim, once the boy tobacco-seller at Stamboul.

I have given this narrative as related to me, without embellishment. The property owned by Tchelby Yorgaky at Bebeck was inherited by him from his father, and the latter became its possessor from that pledge in boyhood exchanged between Yohannis and Ibrahim.

The Western Hop Crop.

The prospects of the hop crop of 1873 which will begin to come into market in another month or thereabouts, continue excellent. A dispatch from Chicago says: There have been some occasional reports of stunted vines and yellow leaf from places where drought had prevailed, but the recent rains have placed the suc-cess of the crop beyond question, and But considering how careless she had it is conceded that it will be unusually heavy and excellent. Private advices are to be; for with all the energy and acuteto the effect that the large brewers, especially in the east, are well stocked, so that in view of a heavy supply and

Railroads of the United States. The Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1873-1874 gives an interesting summary of the workings of this colossal interest for the past year. It shows 67,104 miles of railroads to be in operation, of which 6,427 miles were opened the past year, and 33,934, or more than one-half, since 1863. Extended statements of the cost, carnings, expenses, &c., of 426 different companies are given, embracing 57,323 miles of line—the balance of the mileage, 9,781 miles, being made up of roads only recently or partially completed, and which, tions are given, is \$3,159,423,057, made up of \$1,647,844,113 share capital, and \$1,511,578,944 of various forms of indebtedness. Their earnings—of which \$132,309,270 were received for transportation of passengers, and \$340,931,785 for freight—amounted to \$473,241,055, being fifteen per cent, on the whole inearnings were \$165,754,373, or thirty-five per cent. of the gross receipts, equaling 5 2 per cent. of the whole in-vestment. The cost of the roads averaged \$55,116 per mile; their earnings \$8,256 per mile, and \$11.76 per head of population, estimated at 40,232,000.

The earnings of the roads of the diferent sections, of course, differ greatly, the most productive roads being those of the six New England States, the earnings of which, the past year, were \$48,519,835, or 21,10 per cent. on a cost of \$230,609,794. The cost per mile of the roads (4,574 miles) was \$50,418; the earnings per mile, \$10,636; the earnings inhabitants to each mile of road was

The cost of the 11,617 miles of road in operation in the six Middle States equaled \$922,700,774, or \$79.427 per nile. Their earnings were \$169,205,802, or 18.30 per cent, of their cost. The earnings per mile were \$14,565, and \$15.86 per head of population. The

cent, of the gross cost; those of Middle States 18.30, and those of the Western States 13.10 per cent. The comparatively unfavorable result for the West is due simply to an excess of mileage to pepulation. Should no more roads be constructed there for the next ive years, the investment would probaaly show as well in the West as in the

Conversational Powers of the Indians.

The conversational powers of the Inlians, says a writer, are very great indeed. Among themselves, when not placed upon their guard by the presence of strangers, they are unwearied talkers. I speak now of the full blood Indian, whose native tongue is said to be well adapted to narrative, description, and declamation, and whose habits and temperaments lead them to be very communicative. About one-third of the Cherokees use the English language with grace and elegance, but generally among the masses the English is imperfectly spoken, many slight depar-tures from English standards being noiceable. Yet they are generally critics, taking notice of any inaccuracy of lan-guage in the conversation of a white person. A stranger delivering a ser-mon or lecture is rigidly criticised as to anguage, matter, and manner, and is at once placed in comparison with their own ideal, which has been formed from ntercourse with the whites, as well as rom a careful study of the best English classics. Their manners are very much ike those of our people, only their men are not so gallant as ours. They seem not to be actuated by so many sinister motives, nor do they seem to have so much policy as do our polite young

Value of Unwashed Wool.

Since the introduction of wool-washing establishments has rendered it possible not only to have wool washed, but also to sell unwashed wool, and thus avoid the trouble, as well as the danger o the health of the animal, of the washing previous to shearing, it has become of importance in fixing the price of unwashed wool, to ascertain with exactness the actual loss by the washing previous to the shearing. H. Goedeck carefully selected average animals from his flock of Negretti and Rambouillet half-bloods crossed, and subjected small portions of wool, clipped about the middle of April, to the usual process for washing sheep, with the following results:

These numbers, he remarks, will undoubtedly be affected by breed, fodder, pasturage, &c.; but he suggests that the publication of the results of similar experiments by others, accompanied by lescription of their flocks, will in time afford a basis for the estimation of their

A LUCKY WOMAN .- A lady in Lynn, Mass., last week sold a bag of rags to a peddler. She was perfectly well satisied with her bargain until she remembered that in order to guard against thieves and robbers she had secreted in the bag two bank books, notes, and been, she was luckier than she deserved recovered her treasure.

A Story of the African Besert.

The Vendetta Among the Arabians. Few people, probably, are aware, says a correspondent, that the vendetta is as popular among the Arabs as among the Corsicans; but such is really the case. I have heard of instances in which a family feud was kept up to the fourth or fifth generation-kept up, in fact, until one or other of the hostile families was extinct. As a good illustration of how the system works, I will tell you a story with regard to the famconsequently, made no returns of their operation. The cost of the mileage (57,323 miles) of the roads whose operations of the

ish invasion of Soudan, about thirty-six years ago, while the stern Mehemed Ali still held the sceptre of Egypt with iron hand, the Turkish Governor Abbas Aga ruled in the province of Birber—a man stern and just, as the treatment of the the year were \$307,486,682, or sixty-five per cent. of the gross receipts. The net quered country at that time demanded.
Abbas Aga at one time undertook a eyes, implored that he might not be journey of inspection into the neighboring province of Taka. The chief of the Ababdes, an Arabian named Chalifa, took advantage of the absence of the ruler to restore his former sovereignty in his own country. He assembled 4,000 eavalry, stormed the chief town Mucherif, murdered the Turaish officials, robbed the Treasury and declared himself legitimate sovereign of the coun-

Abbas Aga was at Gos Redjeb, with 400 soldiers and two cannon, when he received information of the disurrection. He quickly returned with his escort per head of the population, estimated back to Berber, the chief town of which at 3,586,000, \$13.53. The number of ing entrenched themselves at Gemneta, close to the hill, behind a wall. Abbas Aga hemmed them in, and shot them down to the last man. Not a soul was spared. Ten thousand spearsmen remained dead on the spot, among the rest the chief Chalifa. His brother, Baraka, stepped into his place as chief of the Ababde. Peace and order were

About half way through the desert the valley of Suir, and, being fatigued by their journey, the travelers carelessly gave themselves up to sleep. The the desert may have been the cause why Suliman Aga, notwithstanding that he had much money with him, was so imprudent as to fix no sentries over the camp. In this valley the hand of vengeance was to strike. The Ababdes who, when traveling, are armed with swords, fell upon their enemies while they were still sleeping, at two o'clock in the morning, and killed Suliman Aga, together with all his followers. In a few minutes the eighty persons were

The young children and their mother were spared, since the custom of the vendetta can be exercised only on men. The property of Abbas Aga and the State chest fell into the hands of the assassins. The children were brought back to the banks of the Nile, and there exposed to their fate, and the Arabians interior of the desert. Thereupon the memorable Mehmed Ali ordered the Governor of Soudan, Ahmed Pasha, to send the head of Baraka to him and to extort the plundered heritage and the family of Ababde.

State chest to the last farthing from the Ahmed Pasha fitted out a suitable expedition, with the order to pursue to he last drop of his blood Baraka, who, after the above-mentioned affair, had fled into the territory of the neighboring family, Bischarin. Baraka was entrapped and cut down, together with his adherents. His head, as had been ordered, was sent to Cairo. In his place his nephew Hussein Chalifa, the favorite son of Chalifa mentioned above, became chief of the Ababde. He had to atone for the sins of his ancestors; he had to pay the indemnity for the plundered State Treasury, and the heritage of the family of Abbas Aga. An agreement was entered into by which he was bound to pay a certain monthly sum to the heirs for thirty years, and this period of thirty years did not terminate until two years ago. The four children who had been left in the desert were brought to Egypt, and there reared. When they were grown up, one of the brothers, Ahmed Abbas, returned to Berber, and there obtained employment from the government, at the same time receiving monthly instalments of his gacy from Hussein.

Hussein Chalifa was cleverer than his

Turkish regime. A a result, the higher Turkish officials were deposed and Hussein Chalifa was appointed "Mu-dir" of Berber and Dougola. Whether the Viceroy acted wisely in appointing as Governor of two provinces remote from the seat of government a man who was the chief of a rebellious family, a family thirsting for vengeance, future events will show. Hussein Chalifa proceeded to remove the Turkish element, filled his offices with natives, dispensed with all garrisons, save an indispensable number of sentinels, on the pretence of economy, and obtained considerable influence over the weak-willed and mindthat he asked for his advice on every n the end it was Hussein, and not the Pasha, that ruled in Khartoum. A short time ago Hussein seemed to have obtained the object of all his plots and desires. He accused one of Abbas Aga's sons of a crime, and demanded his surrender from the Pasha of Khartoum. The unfortunate young man, clearly foreseeing that his surrender to Hus-sein meant certain death, fell at the feet given up to his enemy. His entreaties, however, were of no avail. He was put in chains, and to every expostulation the Pasha gave the simple reply, "Let him go." At this juncture, however, several leading inhabitants of Khartoum, among others the Austrian Consul, intervened, and succeeded in obtaining the release of the young man. His safety, however, will not last long, and the only way he can hope to effectually escape the inveterate vengeance of Hussein is to fly for ever far away from Khartoum.

Butter Factories. Just now, says the Utica Herald, factory butter, like factory cheese, brings an extra price. In butter factories, as in cheese factories, a superior class of help is employed, and we think the expenses to the patrons are lightened and the profits increased. We find it so among our cheese factories, and no farcollected there camels and men of his or hogs with the money of the patrons, vengeance arranged and resolved upon purchased with the common fund, by an executive committee. In the fall, when the calves and hogs are disposed It seems to us that this would give satisvell known quietness and security of care and drudgery of the dairy. This, to us, is a vital consideration, and induces us to favor any kind of profitable association that will lift the burdens from the backs of our women.

Gen. Pillsbury's Nerve.

In a sketch of the life the late Gen. Pillsbury, the Albany Express relates the following interesting incident : "About that time (1826) his father

was appointed Superintendent of the

Connecticut State Prison, his son being the deputy; but in 1830, his father having resigned, Amos Pillsbury was tendered the position, although but twenty-five years of age. It was in this institution, and almost a quarter of a century ago, that a desperate fellow named Scott was confined for fifteen years. He disappeared with their plunder into the | was determined not to work, nor to submit to any of the rules, and shortly after entering the institution he nearly cut off his left hand to avoid doing any labor. But his wound was immediately crank with his one hand. For this he the dread purpose. Hearing of this, Mr. Pillsbury sent for him and commanded him to shave him. He eyed the man steadily, seated himself in the chair, and the operation began, the prisoner's hand trembling the while. When the shaving was finished, the superintendent said : 'I have been told you meant to murder me, but I thought I might trust you.' 'God bless you, sir, you may !' replied the regenerated man, completely broken down. From that moment he became one of the best behaved criminals in the prison, was treated well, and remained on his good behavior until Mr. Pillsbury left in 1832. But when the new warden was appointed. Scott tried to escape, and murdered the keeper. For this crime he was hanged the year following, in Hartford.

POLITICS IN MINNESOTA. - The Repub lican State Convention of Minnesota nominated C. R. Davis as candidate for Governor. Resolutions were adopted under a prepossessing exterior, pro-fessing himself to be a faithful and obe-and improper use of the growing power dient servant of the ruler of Egypt. His of railroad and other corporations. The thirst for vengeance was not, however, fourth resolution says that no rights

The Kentucky Lotteries.

A Clear Instance of Fraud.

Those who for years have had faith in lotteries are beginning to feel convinced of the frauds practiced on them. its causes : Trace the cholera from the Shelby College" is the high-sounding banks of the Ganges to the Equator, name given to a lottery which purports and you find it has never prevailed as to be drawn in Kentucky. The drawn an epidemic in a granite country, but in numbers are daily published, in order that the patrons of the concern may see what tickets have proved a source of ter. I will mention a few facts which wealth to the investors. That the same numbers should occasionally come out less Pasha of Khartoum. The Pasha of the wheel is not to be wondered at, became so subject to Hussein Pasha but that such an extraordinary coincidence as the following should have question, no matter how trivial, so that occurred does smack somewhat of the

merenous	SA LEC			TRAINED .
Feb. 22	. (1)	33		March 28.
34				34
12				12
65	we some	SERVICE SERVICE		
44				
16				16
49				49
36	a substitute	CAST WORK		37
64				64
33	.1411.			33
47		earners.	e a salar a sa	47
10				10
77				

The drawing of February 22 was the night drawing, and that of March 28 a morning drawing. The former was a No. 78 drawing and the latter a short lottery, or No. 75. In order to make it somewhat consistent the tops were lopped off the 77 so as to make it read 11, and the only other variation is in the 36 and 37. The remainder are identical. The whole thing speaks for

It is safe to say that of all the schemes of taking money away from the people, lotteries, under whatever name they are given, take the lead. In the famous Havana lottery even more than twothirds of the tickets sold in the United States are counterfeits,

A California Ranch. The following description of a California ranch of vast extent and great productiveness is supplied by the Sac-ramento Union of June 22,—"Dr. bank. In 1855 the cisterns became exdeath of his faithful servant Mehemed Ali ordered the brother of the deceased, with farmer's wives, if the farmers in Suliman Aga, to go from Cairo to Berber to take possession of the property and to bring the family that had been left behind to Cairo. Suliman Aga came for population, \$13.76. The number of inhabitants to the mile of road was \$40. The earnings of the railroads of the New England States were \$1.10 per cent, of the cost of the butter districts were once to adopt the factory system of making butter. It is such a relief to the family. And as the sales are generally made oftener, obtained possession of the property of his brother, and finally brought his family, four boys, who had New England States were \$1.10 per cent, of the cost of the co scarcely passed infancy, and their may be employed in butter factories equal portion. Some 15,000 acres are mother, through the Nubuan desert that are employed in cheese factories. from Berber to Korosko. As Suliman Or a company may be formed to buy work on a small scale. At the present the French portion of the town was Aga was the deputy of the great Mehe- the milk. Or, only cream might be time farming operations are going on med Ali, and as besides he was entrust- taken to the factory. As to the butter- on this ranch at a lively rate, as the not a dozen cases occurred on the Ameried with the transport of the State chest, he was accompanied by seventy or fed to hogs or calves. If the factory is ly. Hoog is engaged in cutting 7,000 can side of the bayou. ighty soldiers. The caravan road is in conducted on the pro rata system, a acres of wheat and barley. The crop the hands of the Ababde, and Baraka good way would be to purchase caves will this year yield about twenty bushels per acre of wheat. In favorable seasons tock. This journey was the last op- taking those of the patrons at a fixed the yield has been about thirty-five portunity of avenging the blood of their rate per pound, put them together, and bushels. The yield of barley is conchief and their brethren on the blood employ a man to take care of them. If relations of the murderer. The deed of any additional feed is needed, let it be amount to nearly 180,000 bushels. He is threshing his grain with one of Case's little boy, ragged and dirty, sat upon forty-eight inch cylinder threshing ma- the steps, and to him our friend adchines, which is run by a twenty horse the caravan encamped at midnight, in of, let the profits be divided pro rata. power steam engine. To supply this machine requires six large sized headers

faction, and we know it would make and eighteen header wagons, all of jumped up and led the way. We folfreer, happier homes, to get rid of the which require the labor of 110 horses lowed through a dilapidated door, up a and fifty men. The machine has threshed five sacks of barley per minute, at garret. We then entered a room with which rate it has run for an hour and a a ceiling so low that the writer hereof half in succession. It has also threshed could not stand erect. There was no thirty-two sacks of wheat in seven minutes. It will require about six weeks chair, or a table. The sick man whom to thresh the entire crop. These are the the operations of Hoog alone. Gupton brothers have an equally large crop, corner of the dingy room. Never did and are driving business on about the the writer witness such destitution, same scale. The smaller tenants are such misery. Our friend addressed the equally well employed.

The Way of the Transgressor. ican Register of Paris: "An agent of so, and she thought he was then sleepthe Special Detective Agency of New ing peacefully. We approached the corner of the room where the sick man York is now in Paris in pursuit of the Bender family, who are charged with be- tered a sudden exclamation. We peered ing the authors of the wholesale mur- over his shoulder to ascertain the cause ders lately discovered at Cherryville, of his surprise. As we gazed at the Kansas. Detectives from the same prostrate form before us, the paleness agency have been sent to London, and of the features, the fixed eyes, the all the leading European cities. One drooping of the jaw, told at once that of the accused, Johanna, or as she is the poor wretch we had come to succor attended to, and in less than an hour af-terward he was engaged in turning a quite young, has red hair, and is a per-gone to that home where son of rather repulsive appearance. The threatened to murder the warden on the other woman is forty-two years of age first opportunity, and in some way get- and has marked features, with a furtive ting hold of a razor he sharpened it for and distrustful expression. She was seen on a steamer which left New York for Havre, and it is supposed that the whole family are at present concealed forted. But he spoke to her of the in the French capital or in the environs. happy home, with its golden streets and Kate Bender is possessed of some edu-cation, and is said to be able to speak a gone, and told her of him who came to little French. If they are really in heal the broken-hearted. It was all France, now that the police are on their new to her, and seemed to fall upon her tracks, it will be impossible for them ears and sink, like music, deep into her long to escape detection. It appears stormful soul. these murderers may be caught. It is most singular that, with the stronglymarked characteristics of all four of the members of this infamous family, they have escaped detection so long.

Waste no Time.

After allowing yourself proper time for rest, don't live a single hour of your life | could be seen on all the roads leading without doing exactly what is to bedone to the place, literally measuring their in it, and going straight through it way to the temple by prostrating themfrom beginning to end. Work, play, selves flat on their faces, and making a study, whatever it is-take hold at once favoring cheap transportation, accord-ing to capital in railroads the right of then to the next thing, without letting ancestors; he masked his evil designs reasonable remuneration, but opposing any moments drop out between. It is up walks up to the mark he has made wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make of a This exercise, continued as it is in the day; it is as if they picked up the moments that the dawdlers lost. And satisfied—the immense sums he had to should be vested in railroad corpora- if ever you find yourself wher you have wretches who engage in it, and it is a pay, the blood of his father, of his tions beyond the control of future legis- so many things pressing upon you that uncle, and of many thousands of his latures. The fifth resolution heartily you hardly know how to begin, let me stock, called aloud for vengeance. Ac- applands the active measures of Con- tell you a secret. Take hold of the very keeping water at hand to refresh him, ness of despair, she sought for that stock, called aloud for vengeance. Acpeddler, and found him in Salem, and cordingly he sought to utilize for his gress in ferreting out and exposing corfirst one that comes to hand, and you and cheering him on when ready to own purposes the scandalous malad-ruption, and demands pure official con- will find the rest all fall into file, and faint with exhaustion."

Cholera and its Causes.

Not Air, but Water.

A correspondent of the Courier-Journal writes thus of the cholera and where the water contains organic matter. I will mention a few facts which will show clearly that cholera is developed by the character of the water used as a drink. In 1833, the beautiful and cleanly City of Lexington, situated in the blue-grass region the most fertile portion of Kentucky-was first visited by Asiatic cholera. The Angel of Death seemed to hover over the doomed city for days and weeks, claiming all as its victims. But two families escaped the disease—Dr. Benjamin Dudley's and Dr. James Bush's. These were the only families in the city who used cis-tern water as a drink. Cisterns were then almost unknown. The quick perception of Dr. Dudley had detected the fact that persons using freestone or cistern water were free from calcareous affections, viz.: stone and calculi. It was to protect themselves and their families from these terrible sequels of limestone water that they had their cisterns constructed, and not against cholera for none then knew of its coming. Now, if this is merely a coincident, that but two families of a population of some twelve thousand should escape, and a fact on fixed principles. Again, there has never been epidemic cholera on a single plantation upon the Mississippi River, from Cairo to its mouth, where cistern water was exclusively used, and there is scarcely a plantation on that river, where cistern water was not used, that the disease has not existed as an epidemic. Again, every case of cholera which has occurred in Natchez, prior to and since 1855, could be traced directly to the use of water obtained from springs gushing out through cor-nelian pebbles, clear as crystal and cold

Whom Death Blesses.

the wells for water to drink. In 1849

nearly destroyed by cholera, and yet

We hurried on and shortly found ourselves in front of a tumble-down tenement that might pass with some for a house, says a New Orleans paper. A dressed a request to be shown to the room of the person we sought. He woman, the wife of the dying man, and asked how her husband had passed the day. She replied that he had been quite restless all day, but had seemed We clip the following from the Amer- to be much quieter for a half hour or was; our friend started back and ut-

"The wicked cease from troubling, And the weary are at rest.

Our conductor informed the poor watching wife that her husband was dead. Poor woman! She took it much beautiful houses, to which the man had

Indian Idol Worship.

In May, there occurred near Lucknow, in India, a festival in honor of a god worshiped in the form of a monkey. An Indian paper says that "for several days before the festival scores and hundred of men and boys mark in the dust as far in front of the head as the right hand could reach. The devotee then rolls over, and rising and again prostrates himself as before. hot sun and on the burning roads, is And exceedingly exhausting to the poor pitiable sight to see a mother walking beside her son, fanning him constantly, monkey."